(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the specific potential geographical zone and adjoining areas against unlawful excavations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) No, Sir. As per information available with the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), a subordinate office of the Department of Mines, the Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan had undertaken drilling of boreholes near Hathibhatta village, Srinagar Panchayat Samiti, District Ajmer. However, only copper mineralisation has been indicated but no mineralised zone has been identified. Gold has not been detected.

A block of 103.125 sq. km. has been reserved by the Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan for prospecting as provided under Rule 74 of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

Sign of land subsidence in the coal mines areas of Dhanbad

1669. SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of coal mines, particularly in the district of Dhanbad in Jharkhand have been showing consistent sign of land subsidence;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the approximate number of population in these areas facing threats of land subsidence;

(c) whether Government are implementing any programme for shifting and rehabilitation of the affected people residing in these endangered areas to a safer place and arresting such subsidence in Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINES (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Unplanned land subsidence is taking place in the coal mining areas mainly due to old unscientific underground mining of the past (prior to Nationalisation) and also due to illegal mining.

(b) Details of major unplanned subsidence which occurred in Dhanbad during the last three years is given in the Statement. (*See* below).

As per the report of the high level Committee (under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal), December, 1996), number of houses affected by fire and

subsidence is about 34,000 (22,000 houses as per BCCL and CMRI studies and further about 12,000 houses as per DGMS notification).

Out of these, 4,600 houses have been identified to be most critical.

(c) and (d) As per recommendation of High Level Committee, a demonstration scheme for shifting 4600 houses located in critical areas (1500-BCCL houses, 3100 Non-BCCL houses) has been taken up with a sanctioned capital of Rs. 33.88 crores under Environmental Measures and Social Mitigation Scheme (EMSC).

In respect of shifting of BCCL houses, 80 houses have been completed and another 264 houses are at different stages of construction. 32 families have already been shifted.

For shifting of non-BCCL houses, State Government is taking actions. Different Committees are being constituted for carrying out rehabilitation work. A fresh base line survey for final assessment of critical houses is under process.

Stabilisation under EMSC in Dhanbad has also been taken in the following site: Kusunda yard at Khas Kusunda colliery, Kuri Jore at Kusunda-Industry boundary, Chatkari Jore at Joyrampur colliery, Jharia Water Board Tank at East Bhuggatdih colliery, at Lodna colliery, at Rajapur colliery, at Alkusha colliery and at Industry colliery.

Statement

Details of major unplanned subsidence occurred in Dhanbad during the last three years

Year	Colliery	Details of incidence
1998-99	Godhur, BCCL	On 6.2.99, 36 houses of Rewani Basti developed cracks. Out of 36 houses, 24 belong to BCCL. The affected families shifted.
	Bararee, BCCL	On 27.2.99 cracks apeared in five houses adjoining decoaled areas of XV and XIVA seams worked in 1917 and 1924. action taken to shift inhabitants of 50 houses.
1999-2000	Kujama, BCCL	Potholing took place on 25.4.99 at Phularibagh section in which 6 houses were affected due to old workings of No. XV and XIV seams. These were vacated.

Year	Colliery	Details of incidence
	Simlabahal, BCCL	A subsidence took place on 21.7.99 at Dhanbad Sindri, D-8 road about 177 m towards Sindri from Indira Chowk which was subsequently filled up by sand.
	Badjna, ECL	On 28.7.99 subsidence occurred over Singpur Bastee of Debiyana village due to illegal mining in singpur seam (abandoned) with no loss of life or property. The site was filled up.
	Lodna, BCCL	A minor subsidence occurred on 14.1.2000 at XII seam new standard Lodna colliery colony due to old workings of XIIIB, XIII, XII & XI seams where very fine cracks developed in 23 houses. The occupants have been shifted.
2000-01	Badjna, ECL	On 15.1.2000, subsidence occurred in the eastern side of Debiyana village resulting in cracks in 20 houses. There was no injury. The affected occupants were shifted to company quarters. This subsidence occurred due to illegal mining in Singpur sean.
	Ghanoodih, BCCL	Fine cracks developed on 8.9.2000 at Jharia Baliapur road, 2m away from one edge of the road near KM No.2.
	Kenduadih, BCCL	A pot hole occurred on 17.7.2000 and again on 21.9.2000 in Rajput Basti.
	E.Bhuggatdih, BCCL	A subsidence occurred on 6.10.2000 in East Bhuggatdih property.
	Bhowrah(s)BCCL	A subsidence occurred on 17.1.01 near magazine, low lying paddy field.
	Lodna, BCCL	Subsidence occurred on 6.2.01 atg 200 m away from No.8 pit.
2001-02	D.B.road, BCCL	Pot hole occurred on 19.5.01 opposite of Ena colliery at Islampur village.
	East Busseriya, BCCL	Pot hole occurred at Goala Basti
	E.Bhuggatdih, BCCL	Subsidence occurred on 19.7.01 at north side.
	Mudidih, BCCL	Cracks developed on 24.7.01 at old Shambazar colony
	Chapapur, ECL.	Subsidence occurred on 19.9.01 near village and was filled in.

Aluminium metal production by recycling the scrap

1670. SHRI B. J. PANDA: Will the Minister of COAL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of primary Aluminium metal production made by recycling the scrap in the year 2000-2001;